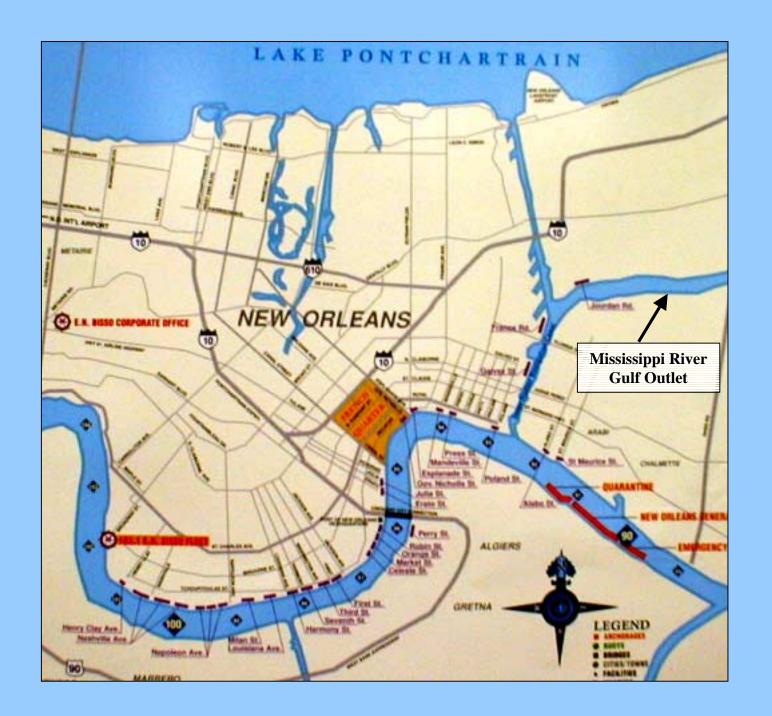


PORT OF NEW ORLEANS







Louisiana Ports Corridor Lower Mississippi River

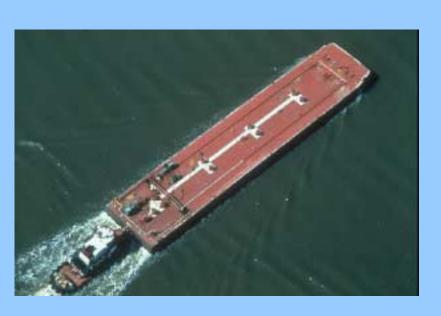
- Busiest Waterway in World
- + 400,000 Barge Movements Annually
- + 12,000 Ocean Going Ship Transits Annually
- 430 Million Tons of Waterborne Commerce
- Extensive Ship Building/Ship Repair Operations
- + 100,000 Employed *directly* in Louisiana
 Maritime Industry



LOUISIANA: Multi-Modal Transportation Hub

- Ocean Gateways
- Mid-America Inland Waterways System
- Six Class A Trunk Railroads
- Interstate Highway System

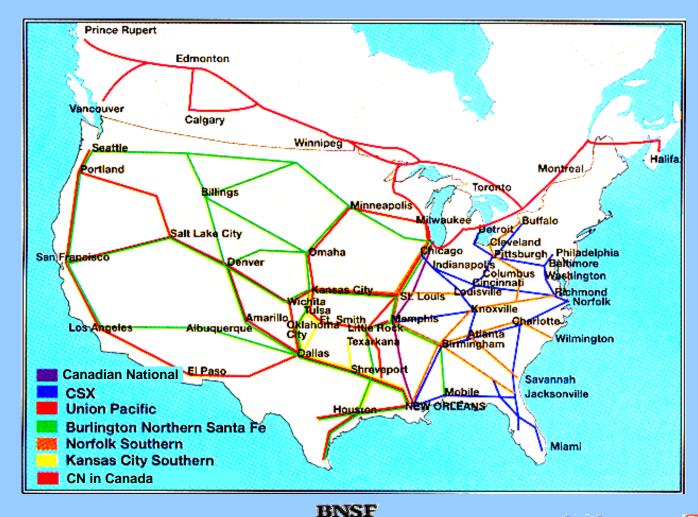
Inland Waterway System







Rail Access





















Canadian National Rail Network Including Marketing Agreement with Kansas City Southern Railroad





GENERAL CARGO MARKETS Port of New Orleans

- Recent History Gulf Ports Isolated
- Macro-economic and Geopolitical Events
- Deregulation of inland transport modes.
- Shifts in U.S. international trade flows.



Concentration On "Niche" Market Strategies

- General cargo volumes nearly tripled since 1985.
- Major market share positions in steel products, coffee, plywood, rubber
- Container operations: small but vibrant -- and growing
- Investments of more than \$300 million since 1990 in multi-purpose terminals and related infrastructure.
- Port-related demand for labor increasing



Strategic Changes

- Global Economy and International Waterborne Commerce
- Hemispheric Markets Stabilizing and Growing
 - Political Stability
 - Economic Development Imperatives
- "North-South" Trade Axis Rebounding
 - Six percent annual growth rate last decade
 - Fastest growing market segment for Port of New Orleans



"Trends of Certainty"

- Global economy grows consistently
- Global "waterborne" trade will double every 8 to 12 years.
- Most general cargo types will be containerized.
- Multi-modal transportation applications
- Probably embryonic



New Orleans Containership and Intermodal Cargo Terminal Profiles

- Facilities built 20 to 35 years ago.
- Operating at high levels of design capacity.
- Highly Limited Growth
- Draft restrictions in man-made waterway

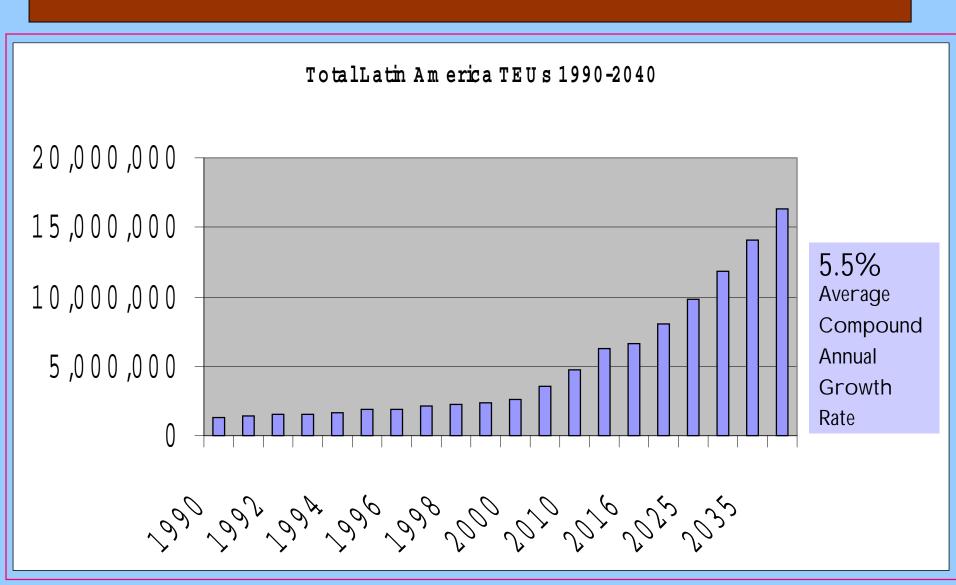
THE BIG PICTURE

U.S.Container Market

	TEU's (millions)		Growth
	1995	2020	%
TotalU .S . Container Trade	13.1	51.8	5.6
A s ia	2.6	16.9	7.8
Europe	2.5	8.3	4.9
South America	1.1	5.9	7.0

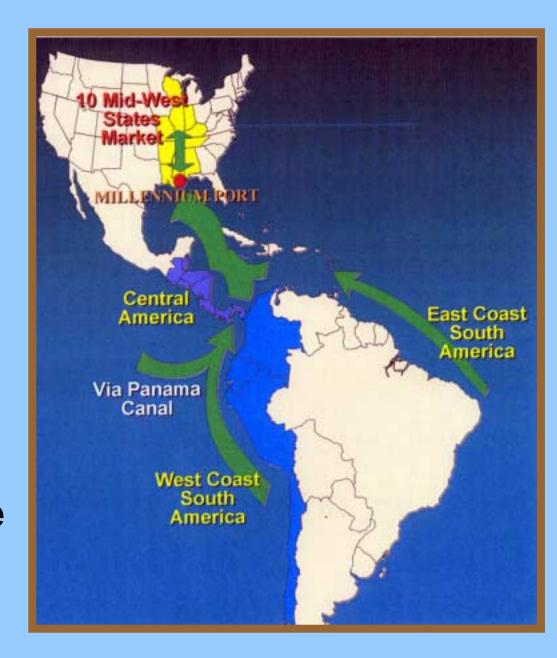


MAJOR INCREASE OF TRADE EXPECTED BETWEEN U.S. AND LATIN AMERICA





Domestic and
International
Markets where
Millennium Port
Holds Competitive
Advantage



MARKETPLACE PLANNING

MARKET DRIVEN EQUATION:

Container Growth Rate

+

Increasing Vessel Size



Pressure to Maintain Sailing Schedules

IMMEDIATE DEMAND FOR NEW TERMINAL FACILITIES, DEEPER DRAFT CHANNELS



World Fleet and Access Channel Draft Criteria

- By 2010, 70% of World's Container Fleet will
 Require Channel Depths of 40 Feet or Greater
- Near-Term Channel Draft Criteria: 45 feet
 Long-Term Channel Draft Criteria: 52 feet

GROWTH-SURVIVAL ISSUES

Containership Fleet Profile: 2020

85% will require depths of > 36 feet

40% will require depths of > 44 feet

15% will require depths of > 47 feet

Conclusion - Within next 20 years, MRGO will accommodate only 15% of containership fleet.

MARKETPLACE PLANNING

RISKS OF NOT BUILDING:

- Erosion of Port of New Orleans container tonnage
- Lost growth opportunities
- Deterioration of market share
- Eventual loss of largest carrier(s)





REALITY

- Site selection is multi-jurisdictional
- Rail and Highway Access
- Financing
- Time: 8-15 year project

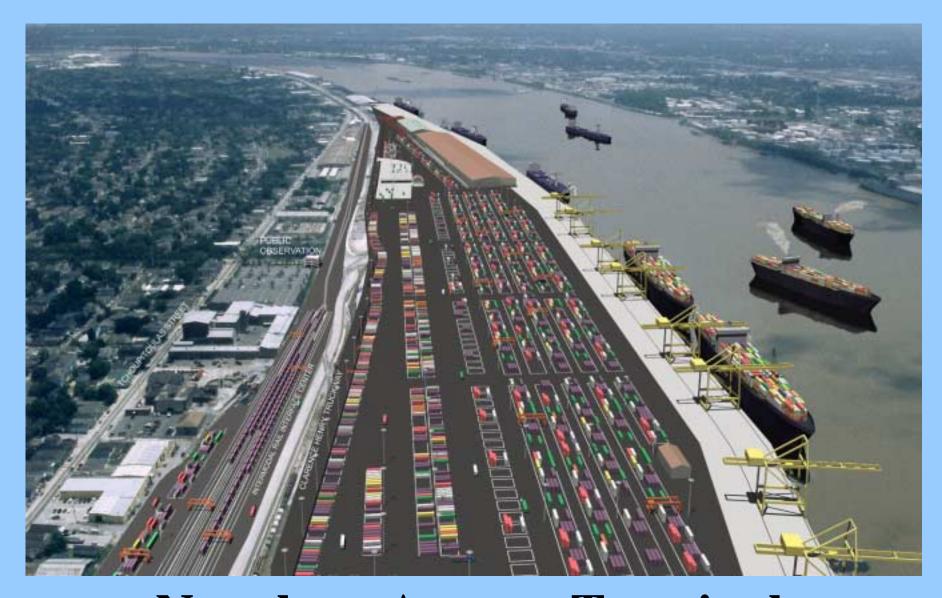




Napoleon Avenue Terminal (Starting Configuration)



Napoleon Avenue Terminal Phase I



Napoleon Avenue Terminal Proposed Terminal Site Plan - Full Buildout



U.S. Port Development Formula Changing?

MARKET GROWS CARRIERS RESPOND PORT AUTHORITIES RESPOND **TERMINALS & INFRASTRUCTURE BUILT EVERYBODY WINS(?)**



Public Port Authorities

- "Willing Investors/Fierce Competitors"
- Planning leadership role
- "Fixed Point" partner



Ocean Carriers

- Mergers, consolidations, alliances
- Bigger, speed oriented, service conscious
- Port authority dependent
- Want and need more pay less, lower risk



Federal Government

- National Port Policy?
- Army Corps of Engineers
- EPA and all other agencies



The Local Port Community

- Financial Support
- Venue Accommodation



Carriers

- Profit Motivation
- Volume-doubling Patterns
- Capital Intensity
- Larger Ships, More Technology, Deeper Drafts
- "Larger-Faster-Deeper" demands radiate to Port Authorities.
- More Control Moderate Risks



The Local Port Community

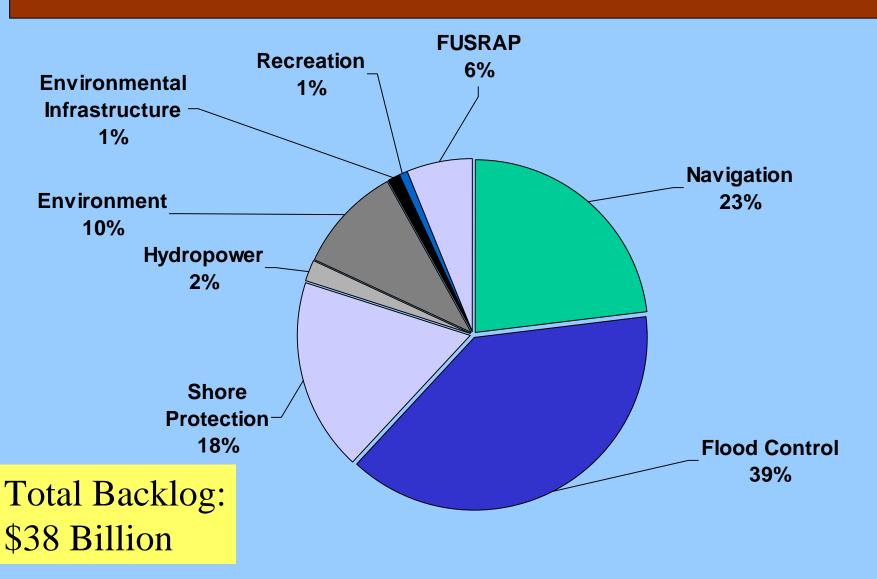
- Economic benefits, but !
- Truck traffic
- Rail traffic
- Noise
- Light
- Why Us?
- Where is this going to lead?



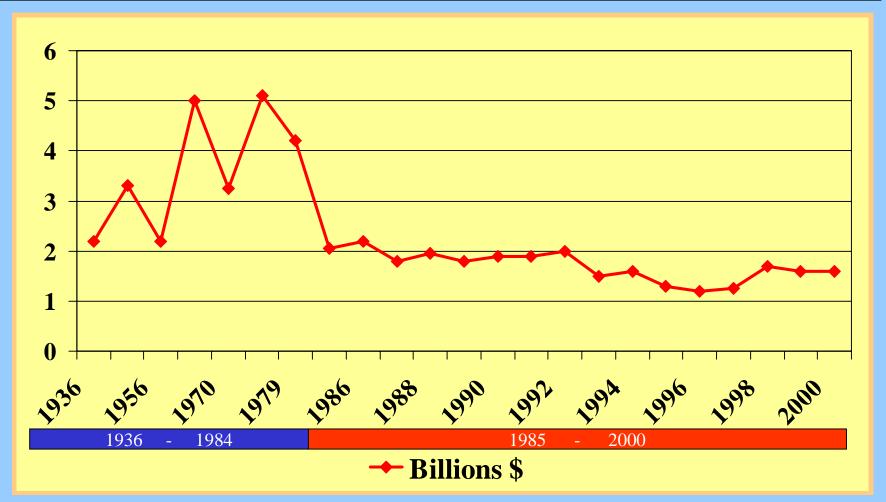
Federal Government

- Channel Improvements and Adequate Maintenance
 - cost sharing and cost recovery
 - Corps of Engineers' backlog
 - \$38 billion 23 percent are navigation projects

Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Construction Investment Program Backlog



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Capital Budget





Trends?

- Carrier and *Local Community* Decisions = Fewer "large" ports
- Carrier Control
- Capital Financing?
 - Port authorities? Public subsidy? Private sector?
- Connectivity
 - Infrastructure: Highway, Rail
- Federal Role
 - Weakest link?
 - Clarity ... consistency ... commitment

METRO NEW ORLEANS ECONOMIC IMPACT



- 52,000 JOBS
- \$1.1 BILLION IN EARNINGS
- \$6 BILLION IN SPENDING
- \$112 MILLION IN TAXES



STATEWIDE ECONOMIC IMPACT



- 94,000 JOBS
- \$2 BILLION IN EARNINGS
- \$11 BILLION IN SPENDING
- \$262 MILLION IN TAXES



MILLENNIUM PORT ONLY ECONOMIC IMPACT

Construction activity:

- Projected cost of project: \$1 billion
- 36,000 construction jobs
- \$ 800 million in earnings
- \$ 3 billion in spending
- \$ 72 million in tax revenues

MILLENNIUM PORT ONLY ECONOMIC IMPACT

2020: Millennium Port is Mid-West Gateway in Gulf of Mexico.

- 1.5 million TEU's
- 41,000 jobs
- \$ 6.9 billion in earnings
- \$ 15.4 billion in spending
- \$ 536 million in tax revenues